



Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Industries: 2004 Report

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Industries Category Occupational Examples:

- ♦ Merchant Wholesalers
- ♦ Automobile Dealers
- ♦ Couriers and Messengers
- ♦ Bus and Taxi Drivers
- ♦ Truck Drivers
- ♦ Cashiers
- ♦ Retail Sales Associates
- ♦ Warehouse Workers
- ♦ Gas Station Attendants
- ♦ Air Traffic Controllers
- ♦ Flight Attendants
- ♦ Ticket and Reservation Agents
- ♦ Baggage Handlers
- ♦ Oil and Gas Distributors
- ♦ Electrical Power Installers and Repairers
- ♦ Water and Sewage Workers

Includes NAICS codes 42, 44-45, 48-49 and 22

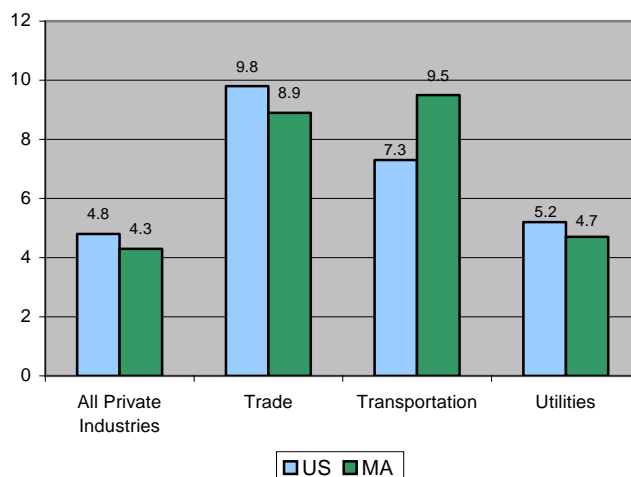
MASSACHUSETTS, 2004

Population.....6,416,505¹
Private Sector
Employment.....2,718,600²
Trade, Transportation,
and Utilities Employment..... 570,700²

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates³ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. trade, transportation, and utilities, MA & US, 2004⁴

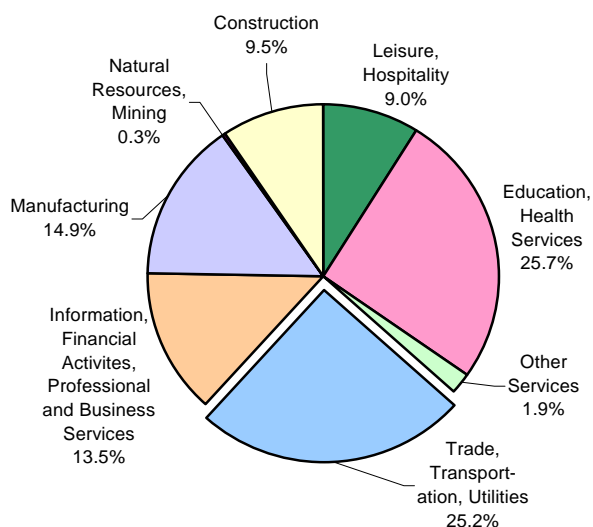
- Massachusetts' incidence rates in the trade and utilities industries were lower than the national rates
- Massachusetts' incidence rate in the transportation industry was higher than the national rate



Injury and Illness Numbers

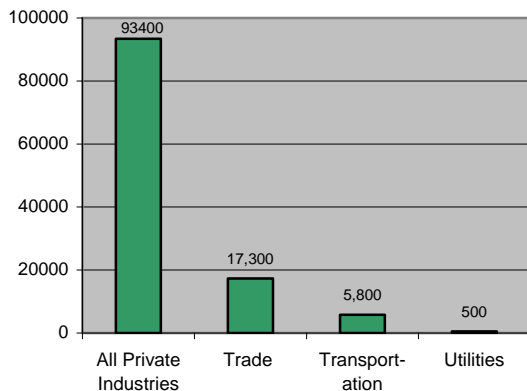
Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004

- **Trade, Transportation, and Utilities**
- 21.0% of all MA employees worked in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries
- 25.2% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries



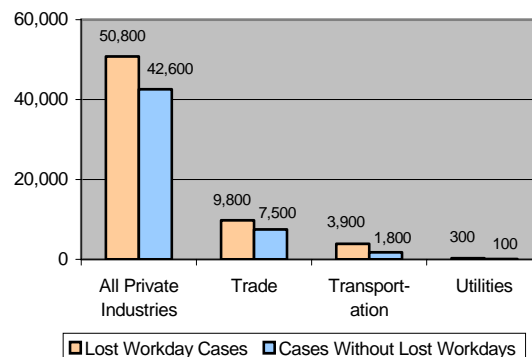
Injury & Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. trade, transportation, and utilities in MA, 2004



- Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 23,600 occurred in these industries
- Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases in 2004

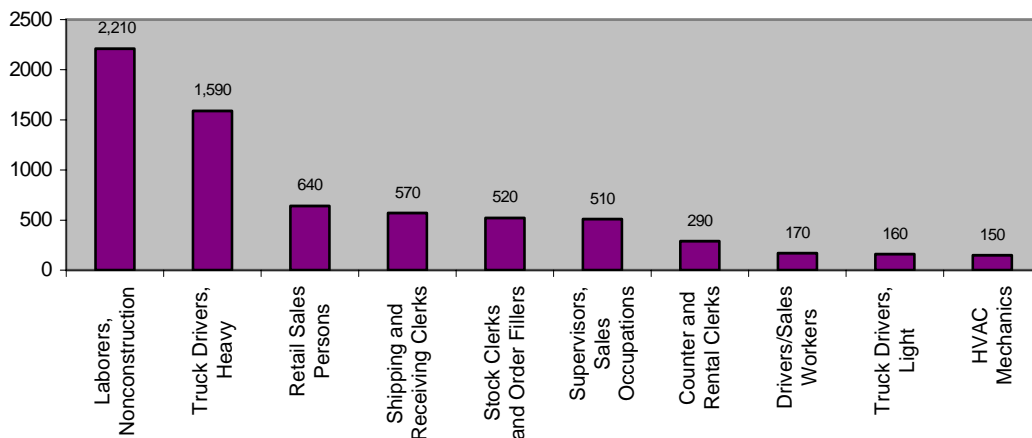
Chart 4: Number of lost workday⁵ cases vs. non lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. trade, transportation, and utilities in MA, 2004



Occupational Data

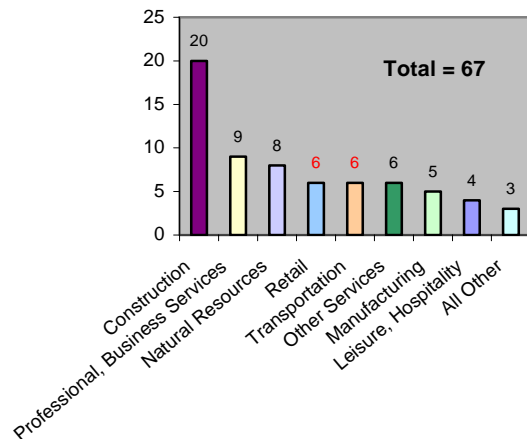
- Laborers, non-construction, had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries in MA during 2004, followed by truck drivers, heavy

Chart 5: Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004



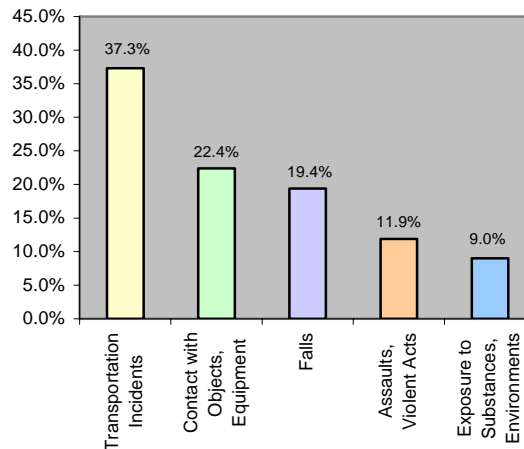
Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004



- Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004

Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2004

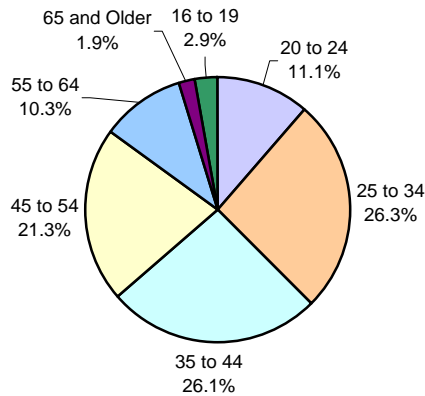


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Case & Demographic Data

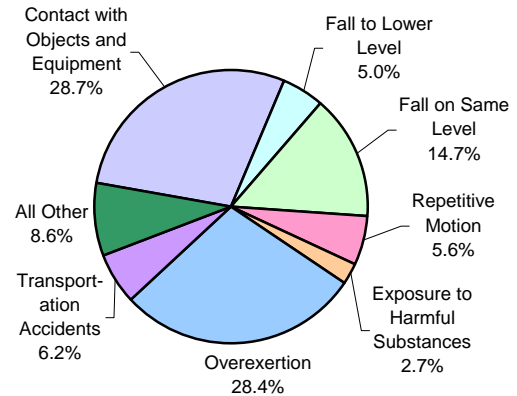
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004



Event or Exposure

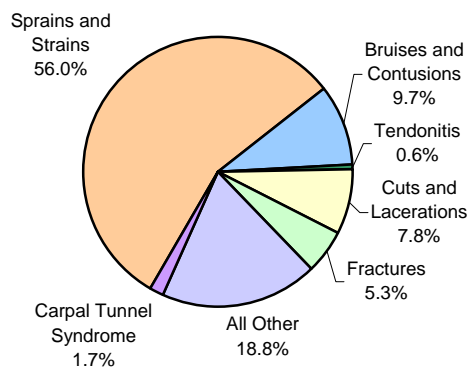
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004



- Workers aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 made up more than half of all injuries and illnesses in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries in 2004
- Most injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2004 were caused by contact with objects or equipment, followed closely by overexertion
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury or illness in 2004
- The back and lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot, and/or toe) made up more than half of all injuries and illnesses in 2004 within the trade, transportation, and utilities industries

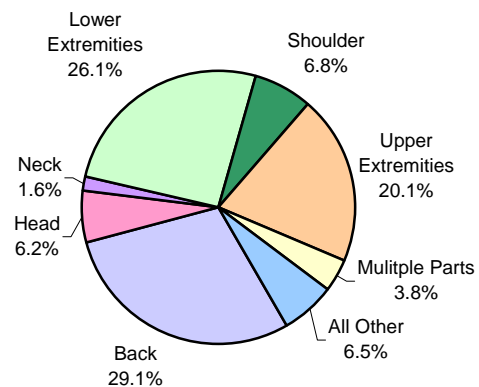
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004



¹ Source: United States Census Bureau

² Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

³ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

⁴ Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2005.



MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2004 Report: Trade, Transportation and Utilities

This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Contact us at:

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 727-3593

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